WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Sydney Warburg

Sydney Warburg (1880–1947) is the pen name of an author or group of authors who remained anonymous and who published a book about funding of the Nazi Party by American bankers between 1929 and 1933. The book's Dutch title *De geldbronnen van het Nationaal-Socialisme: drie gesprekken met Hitler* refers to three conversations Warburg said Sydney would have had with Adolf Hitler. The original states that the text was "Door Sydney Warburg, vertaald door J.G. Schoup" (By Sydney Warburg, translated by J.G. Schoup).

Sydney Warburg	
Language	English
Period	1933
Genres	Essay, Mémoires, Forgery, Imposture
Notable work	Hitler's Secret Backers

Publication history

The original version of this book was published in 1933 under the title *De geldbronnen van het nationaal-socialisme, 3 gesprekken met Hitler* (Financial origins of national socialism) in the Netherlands. According to Jean Gustave Schoup (sometimes spelled as Jan Gustaaf Schoup) the original text had been provided by Sydney Warburg and J.G. Schoup had translated this text English into Dutch. After the book came out the Dutch publisher learned from various sources that no "Sydney Warburg" existed in the New York Warburg family and called back all copies from book dealers and destroyed the whole edition.[1] A German version exists with the title: *So wurde Hitler finanziert*, Das verschollene Dokument von Sidney Warburg über die internationalen Geldgeber des Dritten Reiches, herausgegeben und eingeleitet von Ekkehard Franke-Gricksch, Verlag Diagnosen, Leonberg 1983, ISBN 3-923864-00-0.[2]

The original Dutch text was republished in 2008 together with an introduction by Karl Hammer Kaatee.[3]

Book summary

The so-called "Sydney Warburg", presented by the translator of 1933 as the son of a great American banker of Kuhn, Loeb & Co[4] (Felix Warburg), describes a meeting had taken place in July 1929 with a "Carter" (John Ridgley Carter, who married Alice Morgan) the president of JP Morgan's Guarantee Trust, the leaders of the Federal Reserve, "the young Rockefeller" – John D. Rockefeller Jr. – and "Glean from Royal Dutch" (Henri Deterding). It was decided that Warburg who spoke German, had to travel to Germany and ask Hitler how much money he needed to become head of state. The only condition was that Hitler would take an "aggressive foreign policy". The intention of the sponsors of Warburg is not to cause a war between France and Germany, but to cause a threat of war on France for engagement as possible to support the financial affairs of the United States and Great Britain.[5]

"Sydney Warburg" details three meetings with Hitler between 1929 and 1933. In total approximately $32 million were transferred to the NSDAP.

1929

The first meeting took place in a brewery and Hitler calculated his needs on a sheet of paper with the help of a Von Heydt. It appears from the book that Hitler would have received nearly $10 million in 1929. This was a very significant amount in this time of economic depression – the Nazis gave food and shelter to many supporters. Hitler was not informed of the reason for their help and did not ask. On one occasion he would have asked out loud if "Warburg" was himself Jewish, but had rejected the idea before he could answer.[6]

1931

In October 1931, Warburg received a letter informing him that Hitler had spent all the 10 million and needed new financing.[7] Back in Germany, he met Hitler again in his home where he asked "500 million marks to make a revolution or 200 million marks for acquiring power legally".[8] Warburg, having telegraphed its bankers received a refusal message. He is visited by Hermann Göring and Julius Streicher and literally gets caught in part by Göring who accuses him of avarice.[9] After having complained to Hitler about the behavior of his lieutenant, he received a letter of apology from Göring and next a visit from Von Heydt and Gregor Strasser.[9] He eventually passes on the final response of its sponsors: $15 million at most.[10] The amount is divided into three transfers: one at Mendelsohn & Co., Amsterdam, where he travels to with Von Heydt, the other in the Rotterdamsche Bankvereniging, Rotterdam, where he goes to with Gregor Strasser, and the third at Banca Italiana in Rome with Göring.[11] In Rome, Italo Balbo and Cesare Rossi receive them, he and Göring.[12]

1933

Warburg is in Berlin on the day of the Reichstag fire. On the evening of that day he meets Göring and Goebbels,[12] and finally he met Hitler. Hitler asks again if he is a Jew but he responds by saying that he has a German name.[13] Warburg promises Hitler $7 million payable directly to Warburg via Rhenania Joint Stock Co., the German branch of Royal Dutch in Düsseldorf.[14] The book concludes with considerations by Warburg about predicting anything good on the consequences of these money transfers: *The world continues to suffer under a system that has to bow to a Hitler to keep itself on its feet. Poor world, poor humanity!*.[14] The NSDAP and Hitler came to power.

Epilogue

The book concludes with an unsigned epilogue that has been written in 1946. This epilogue was not written by Sydney Warburg. In the epilogue it has been mentioned that Joseph Goebbels wrote the following in his diary *Von Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei* on February 20, 1933: "We are in the process of raising significant funds which will resolve our financial problems at once." However, it is unclear whether this jubilant exclamation from Goebbels refers to the Sydney Warburg transaction.[15]

Analysis

The book that has been published under the pseudonym Sydney Warburg, *De Geldbronnen van het nationaal Socialisme: drie gesprekken met Hitler* (Funding of National Socialism: Three Conversations with Hitler), published by Van Holkema & Warendorf's Uitg.-Mij. NV disappeared almost immediately from bookstores. This book dealt with funding received by the Nazi Party in 1929, 1931 and 1933.

Franz von Papen recommends the book in his memoirs that were published in 1953.[16]

Henry Coston wrote in 1975 that Otto Strasser alone is the author.[17]

The editor of the English version of *Hitler's Secret Backers* wrote in 1983 that the original edition of this book might have been a warning by an individual member of the Warburg family against the coming European war.[18]

Pierre de Villemarest wrote in 1984 that the pseudonym Sydney Warburg could refer to Georg Bell, a German engineer acting as an agent of Henri Deterding, or the brothers Otto Strasser and Gregor Strasser.[19]

According to what E.R. Carmin wrote in 1994 the book is a factual testimony as to Des Griffin.[20][21]

In the introduction of the 2008 edition Karl Hammer Kaatee wrote that J.G. Schoup's son had admitted that J.G. Schoup had published under a pseudonym what he had learned himself as a spy about Hitler's financial backers.[3]

The author Ben Peri evokes the theme in a pamphlet published in 2011.[22]

According to what the journalist Louis Kilzer wrote in 2011, James Paul Warburg is the person named in the book as intermediary, that he is the perpetrator or not.[22]

Cees van Hoore described Jean Gustave Schoup in 2014 as follows: *Schoup was not only a talented writer but also a crook who boasted about his contacts inside the German Sicherheitsdienst. He told the resistance that he could liberate arrested resisters by paying ransom to these German contacts. However, Schoup kept the money for himself. I think this is why Schoup has been liquidated in 1944.*'[23][24]

Jasper Wielaert proved previously in 2014 that Schoup, aiming to profit, did indeed cunningly deceive the resistance. Nevertheless, he also arranged hiding places for Jewish people. Above that Jasper Wielaert makes it thoroughly clear that corrupt members of the Rotterdam resistance in 1944–1945 were equally involved in seeking financial gain. Wielaert hints that the individuals involved in the assassination may have been interested in murdering him not just because of his scams, but for their own very personal reasons.[25]

Denial

For Jacques Attali, the Sydney Warburg in question, posing the son of Felix Warburg, Warburg is imaginary, from which no one has carried this name of Sydney It will be worth many family denials and false pamphleteer published in Amsterdam will be awarded to a Dutch journalist scandal.[26] The book was the subject of an indignant denial in 1949, as a signed declaration (an affidavit) by James Warburg, son of one of the two Warburg brothers implicated in the book.[27]

See also

- Sydney Warburg approximates about another later book whose provenance is uncertain repeating verbatim the thesis summarizing and adding the financing of international communism by international finance : Symphony in red.[28]

References

1. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 41. ISBN 978-0914981077.
2. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers* (https://books.google.com/books?id=cq5RBQAAQBAJ&q=%22hitler's%20secret%20backers%22&pg=PR5). Research Pubns. p. v. ISBN 978-0914981077.
3. Warburg, Sydney (2008). *De geldbronnen van het nationaal-socialisme, 3 gesprekken met Hitler*. Elmar B.V. ISBN 9789038918426.
4. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 1. ISBN 978-0914981077.
5. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 31. ISBN 978-0914981077.
6. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 10. ISBN 978-0914981077.
7. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 16. ISBN 978-0914981077.
8. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 23. ISBN 978-0914981077.
9. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 25. ISBN 978-0914981077.
10. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 27. ISBN 978-0914981077.
11. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 29. ISBN 978-0914981077.
12. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 30. ISBN 978-0914981077.
13. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 37. ISBN 978-0914981077.
14. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 40. ISBN 978-0914981077.
15. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers*. Research Pubns. p. 44. ISBN 978-0914981077.
16. von Papen, Franz (1953). *Memoirs* (https://books.google.com/books?id=xQcfAAAAMAAJ). E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York. p. 229.
17. Coston, Henry (1975). *Les causes cachées de la 2ème guerre mondiale*. Lectures françaises.
18. Warburg, Sydney (1983). *Hitler's Secret Backers* (https://books.google.com/books?id=cq5RBQAAQBAJ&q=hitler's%20secret%20backers&pg=PR6). Research Pubns. p. vi. ISBN 978-0914981077.
19. de Villemarest, Pierre Faillant (1984). *Les Sources financières du nazisme*. CEI. p. 28.
20. Carmin, E. R. (1994). *Das schwarze Reich*.
21. " "Sydney Warburg" / James P. Warburg Der Warburg-Bericht" (http://www.h-ref.de/literatur/w/warburg-bericht/).
22. Peri, Ben (2011). *Le Grand Procès des Banques*. Citoyens. pp. 88–89. ISBN 9791090360068.
23. Karskens, Arnold (November 28, 2014). "Het lijk bij de keukenhof" (http://www.elinea.nl/artikel/het-lijk-bij-de-keukenhof). *elinea.nl*.

24. van Hoore, Cees (2014). *Het lijk bij de keukenhof: over het leven en de liquidatie van de Belgische schrijver Jean Gustave Schoup* (https://books.google.com/books?id=n6-xoAEACAAJ). Uitgeverij Aspekt. ISBN 9789461535627.
25. Wielaert, Jasper (2014). *De geldbronnen van het Nationaal-Socialisme en de bewogen levens van de Belgische avonturier J.G. Schoup* (https://jeangustaveschoup.wordpress.com). Uitgeverij Preliminiair. ISBN 9789402210293.
26. Jacques Attali, *Un homme d'influence : Sir Sigmund Warburg 1902–1982*, Fayard, 1985, p.235
27. James P. Warburg's Sworn Affidavit New York City, July 15, 1949 (http://www.reformed-theology.org/html/books/wall_street/chapter_10.htm)
28. José Landowsky (text attributed to), *Sinfonia en Rojo Mayor*, traduit par Mauricio Karl, éditions NOS, 1952, p.300

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sydney_Warburg&oldid=1143646374"